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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor Market Information

INSIDE . . .

Cumberland County recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 3.4 percent.....page 3

Adjusted statewide unemployment rate declined from 4.6 percent in December to 4.4 percent in January.....page 4

Nonfarm employment increased by 2,800 over the year.....page 6

*A publication of
the*

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Labor Market
Information Services

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LABOR MARKET DIGEST

January Data

March 2007

2006 Year-End Employment Review

Maine's economy created 3,000 net new nonfarm wage and salary jobs in 2006, as the average annual number of jobs increased to 614,700. This was an improvement from 2005 when the number of nonfarm jobs was unchanged from the prior year, but the 0.5 percent rate of job growth in 2006 was well below the national rise of 1.8 percent.

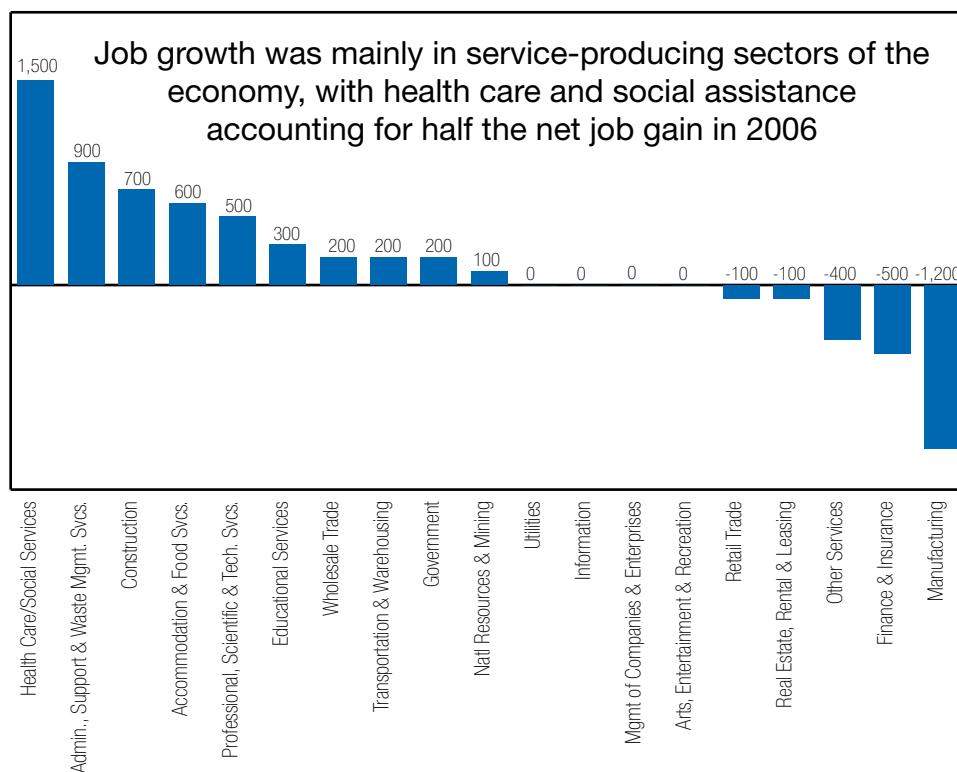
Service-providing industries continued a long-term pattern of growth, adding 3,300 net new jobs, primarily in the health care and social assistance (+1,500); administrative, support, and waste management services (+900); accommodation and food services (+600); and professional, scientific, and technical services (+500) sectors.

Goods-producing industries continued their downward trend, shedding 300 net jobs in 2006. The job losses were primar-

ily in the manufacturing sector, which declined for the eighth consecutive year. The largest manufacturing job losses were in the paper (-500), wood product (-400), and transportation equipment (-200) manufacturing industries. The construction (+700) and natural resources and mining (+100) sectors added jobs.

Among the three metropolitan areas, the Lewiston-Auburn area posted the fastest job growth in 2006 at 1.0 percent, followed by the Portland-South Portland-Biddeford area with 0.6 percent growth. The Bangor area experienced a job loss of 0.3 percent, primarily due to the Georgia Pacific paper mill closure in Old Town. Job growth in nonmetropolitan areas (the rest of the state), matched the statewide average of 0.5 percent, in spite of Bank of America's closure of several call centers in rural communities.

(cont. on page 8)



Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by Labor Market Area, Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ¹			EMPLOYED ²			UNEMPLOYED ³			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ⁴		
	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06
LABOR MARKET AREAS⁵												
Augusta	43,620	43,720	43,360	41,420	41,890	41,190	2,190	1,830	2,170	5.0%	4.2%	5.0%
Augusta-Waterville Combined ⁶	66,650	66,900	65,940	63,230	63,980	62,580	3,420	2,910	3,360	5.1	4.4	5.1
Bangor	72,400	72,300	71,000	68,500	69,000	67,400	3,900	3,300	3,500	5.3	4.6	5.0
Belfast	13,370	13,370	13,480	12,460	12,650	12,580	910	710	900	6.8	5.3	6.7
Boothbay Harbor	3,820	4,100	3,730	3,520	3,860	3,470	300	240	250	7.8	5.8	6.8
Bridgton-Paris	14,470	14,570	14,080	13,490	13,770	13,170	990	800	900	6.8	5.5	6.4
Brunswick	34,670	34,470	33,810	33,110	33,140	32,280	1,550	1,330	1,530	4.5	3.8	4.5
Calais	6,110	6,200	5,990	5,530	5,700	5,440	580	510	550	9.5	8.2	9.2
Camden	7,740	7,920	7,600	7,340	7,610	7,190	400	320	410	5.1	4.0	5.4
Conway, NH-ME ⁷	3,830	3,800	3,800	3,690	3,670	3,670	140	140	130	3.7	3.7	3.4
Dover-Foxcroft	9,760	9,660	9,500	9,020	8,980	8,770	740	680	730	7.6	7.0	7.6
Ellsworth	27,760	28,970	27,460	25,530	27,160	25,280	2,230	1,810	2,180	8.0	6.2	7.9
Farmington	17,450	17,500	17,450	16,420	16,480	16,440	1,030	1,020	1,010	5.9	5.8	5.8
Houlton	8,620	8,760	8,550	8,050	8,130	7,940	570	630	610	6.6	7.2	7.2
Lewiston-Auburn	58,500	58,200	57,000	55,600	55,600	54,200	2,900	2,600	2,900	5.0	4.4	5.0
Lincoln	3,830	3,860	3,710	3,560	3,590	3,460	270	270	240	7.1	7.1	6.6
Machias	7,950	9,230	7,980	7,270	8,730	7,260	680	500	720	8.5	5.4	9.0
Madawaska	2,980	2,950	2,950	2,770	2,790	2,760	210	160	190	6.9	5.5	6.5
Millinocket	4,220	4,360	3,950	3,840	3,960	3,570	380	400	380	9.1	9.2	9.7
Pittsfield	7,860	7,800	7,660	7,140	7,220	6,970	720	580	690	9.1	7.5	9.0
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	206,400	207,900	201,900	198,900	201,200	194,400	7,500	6,800	7,500	3.6	3.2	3.7
Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined ⁶	217,900	219,300	213,200	209,700	211,900	204,900	8,300	7,400	8,300	3.8	3.4	3.9
Portsmouth, NH-ME ⁷	9,730	9,700	9,270	9,410	9,390	8,930	320	310	340	3.3	3.2	3.7
Presque Isle	25,440	25,640	25,130	23,760	24,060	23,430	1,680	1,570	1,700	6.6	6.1	6.8
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME ⁷	11,430	11,530	11,060	10,980	11,120	10,560	450	400	500	3.9	3.5	4.5
Rockland	12,420	12,570	12,210	11,740	12,000	11,540	690	570	670	5.5	4.6	5.5
Rumford	10,890	10,410	10,880	10,120	9,670	10,160	770	740	720	7.0	7.1	6.6
Saint George	1,420	1,440	1,420	1,360	1,390	1,340	60	50	80	4.1	3.3	5.4
Sanford	11,570	11,410	11,330	10,770	10,750	10,540	800	660	790	6.9	5.8	6.9
Skowhegan	15,130	15,060	14,840	13,780	13,880	13,580	1,350	1,180	1,270	8.9	7.8	8.5
Waldoboro	9,400	9,570	9,320	8,950	9,180	8,860	450	390	450	4.7	4.1	4.9
Waterville	23,040	23,180	22,580	21,810	22,090	21,390	1,230	1,080	1,190	5.3	4.7	5.3
York	16,460	16,900	15,960	15,600	16,250	15,110	870	650	860	5.3	3.8	5.4
MAINE	708,700	713,600	695,300	671,600	681,100	658,900	37,100	32,400	36,400	5.2	4.5	5.2
UNITED STATES (000)	151,924	152,571	149,090	144,275	146,081	141,481	7,649	6,491	7,608	5.0	4.3	5.1

¹ Civilian labor force, employed, and unemployed estimates are by place of residence. Current year estimates are preliminary; year-ago estimates are revised. Items may not add due to rounding. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces.

² Total employment includes nonfarm wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, the self employed, and workers involved in labor disputes.

³ People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: 1) they were not employed during the survey week; 2) they were available for work at that time; and 3) they made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior four weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

⁴ The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force and is expressed as a percent.

⁵ Bangor; Lewiston-Auburn; Portland-South Portland-Biddeford; Portsmouth, NH-ME; and Rochester-Dover, NH-ME are Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Augusta, Brunswick, Rockland, Sanford, and Waterville are Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

⁶ Adjacent metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas that have a specific level of economic integration, but still retain separate identities.

⁷ Maine portion of the area which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted¹

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	59,490	59,210	58,040	56,590	56,630	55,140	2,900	2,580	2,900	4.9%	4.4%	5.0%
Aroostook	36,070	36,350	35,690	33,690	34,090	33,230	2,370	2,260	2,450	6.6	6.2	6.9
Cumberland	158,250	159,560	154,860	152,880	154,520	149,340	5,370	5,040	5,510	3.4	3.2	3.6
Franklin	14,830	14,880	14,790	13,960	14,000	13,970	870	880	810	5.9	5.9	5.5
Hancock	27,980	29,140	27,680	25,740	27,330	25,490	2,240	1,810	2,190	8.0	6.2	7.9
Kennebec	63,850	64,100	63,250	60,630	61,340	60,040	3,230	2,770	3,210	5.1	4.3	5.1
Knox	20,990	21,320	20,630	19,880	20,410	19,520	1,110	910	1,110	5.3	4.3	5.4
Lincoln	17,620	18,040	17,330	16,610	17,200	16,390	1,010	840	940	5.7	4.7	5.4
Oxford	29,650	29,130	29,190	27,730	27,490	27,420	1,920	1,640	1,780	6.5	5.6	6.1
Penobscot	79,970	80,130	78,150	75,430	76,040	73,980	4,540	4,090	4,170	5.7	5.1	5.3
Piscataquis	7,810	7,730	7,590	7,210	7,190	7,010	590	540	580	7.6	7.0	7.6
Sagadahoc	18,970	18,830	18,460	18,090	18,100	17,630	880	730	830	4.6	3.9	4.5
Somerset	25,520	25,400	25,020	23,380	23,570	22,970	2,140	1,830	2,040	8.4	7.2	8.2
Waldo	19,240	19,230	19,230	17,930	18,220	17,960	1,310	1,010	1,280	6.8	5.2	6.6
Washington	14,830	16,250	14,750	13,520	15,180	13,410	1,310	1,070	1,340	8.8	6.6	9.1
York	113,650	114,270	110,630	108,380	109,830	105,360	5,270	4,440	5,270	4.6	3.9	4.8
MAINE	708,700	713,600	695,300	671,600	681,100	658,900	37,100	32,400	36,400	5.2	4.5	5.2
UNITED STATES (000)	151,924	152,571	149,090	144,275	146,081	141,481	7,649	6,491	7,608	5.0	4.3	5.1

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Area Analyst's Corner

Central Maine Merrill Huhtala (207) 287-1262

A fire at **Slate's Restaurant** in Hallowell put about 60 employees out of work. The owner plans to re-open. ♦ **Washburn & Doughty Associates**, a commercial ship builder in East Boothbay, is planning a multi-million-dollar expansion into Bucksport that could create up to 200 new jobs. ♦ The **Work Ready** credential program, a partnership of the Central/Western Maine Workforce Investment Board and Skowhegan area businesses, will train underemployed workers in "soft" or "applied" skills beginning in March. ♦ **Mid-State Machine Products** is expanding into Waterville, with the intent of creating 70 new jobs there and 20 additional jobs at their Winslow headquarters. Mid-State has partnered with Kennebec Valley Community College and the Maine Quality Center Training Program to train new workers.

Western Maine Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

The **Brunswick Composite Training Center** opened and welcomed 26 students for a three-day introductory composites session, the Brunswick Times Record reported. ♦ A new 191,000 square-foot **Wal-Mart Store** will be built in Lewiston. The store should provide between 380 and 425 jobs. ♦ The owners of the former 150-year-old **Robinson Mfg. Co.** woolen mill in Oxford plan to turn it into a residential and retail village, with a marina on Thompson Lake.

North/East Maine Craig Holland (207) 941-3076

Lowe's Home Centers Inc. representatives signed 15 deed and easement transfers earlier this month to buy land on outer Wilson Street in Brewer for a new store. The retail and garden center should open later this year. The store is expected to employ 180 to 200 people, with 80 percent of those full-time. ♦ **Domtar Inc.** officials announced that a paper machine will be shut down for the month of March. Company officials are crunching the numbers now, but it could involve upwards of 90 employees. The mill has about 500 employees. ♦ **Millinocket Regional Hospital** is being partially renovated to produce a new wellness and physical therapy center. That work is due to finish by mid-March.

Southern Maine Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

Sweetser, the social service agency based in Saco, will be laying off approximately 40 workers by the end of March. In doing so, it will also be closing children's residences in York, Sanford, Kennebunk, Saco, Gorham, and Belfast. ♦ **L.L.Bean** of Freeport will be leasing space in Southern Maine and returning its sole manufacturing to the state. The exact location had not been announced, but the company has invested approximately \$1 million for new sole-making equipment. Once in operation this coming fall, the venture will employ 8-to-10 shoemakers.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

ITEM	2007	2006											
	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan
Civilian Labor Force	719.6	716.7	715.7	714.7	713.9	713.9	711.5	711.2	709.7	708.7	707.3	706.5	706.8
Employed	687.9	683.6	682.2	680.8	680.2	680.1	678.2	678.4	677.7	678.1	676.5	675.3	675.0
Unemployed	31.7	33.1	33.5	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.3	32.8	32	30.5	30.8	31.2	31.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted¹ (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	2007	2006											
	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	617.1	615.2	614.1	612.7	614.4	615.3	614.0	616.1	615.1	615.5	614.0	612.9	614.2
Natural Resources	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Construction	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.1	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.8	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.3	31.4
Manufacturing	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.7	60.0	60.4	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.6
Durable Goods	31.7	31.9	31.9	32.0	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2
Nondurable Goods	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.4	27.8	27.9	28.1	27.9	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.4
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	127	125.5	125.2	125.0	125.4	125.2	125.0	125.6	125.4	125.7	125.6	125.1	125.9
Wholesale Trade	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.5
Retail Trade	88.7	87.0	86.8	86.5	86.9	86.8	86.5	86.9	86.9	87.1	87.1	86.6	87.6
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.2	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.8
Information	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2
Financial Activities	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.9	34.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.1
Professional and Business Services	51.8	51.9	51.9	51.7	51.7	51.6	51.7	52.1	51.9	52.1	51.1	51.2	50.9
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	22.8	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.4	23.0	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.4	22.2
Educational and Health Services	114.9	114.5	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.0	113.9	113.8	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.2
Educational Services	18.5	18.4	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.3	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
Leisure and Hospitality Services	60.1	60.5	59.8	59.3	59.6	59.4	59.4	60.4	59.5	59.8	59.9	59.5	59.5
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
Accommodation and Food Services	52.1	52.7	52.0	51.4	51.6	51.4	51.3	52.4	51.6	51.9	52.0	51.6	51.6
Other Services	19.1	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.8	19.9	19.9
Government	105.2	104.9	104.9	105.0	105.7	106.3	105.1	104.6	105.4	105.0	104.4	104.0	104.9
State Government	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.7	28.1	28.1	28.9
Local Government	62.3	62.1	62.1	62.2	62.6	63.8	62.2	61.7	62.1	62.1	62.0	61.8	21.9

¹ See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 7. Information is not suitable for seasonal adjustment because it has very little seasonal and irregular movement. Source: see page 2.

Maine Unemployment Rate 4.4 Percent in January

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the preliminary seasonally-adjusted January unemployment rate for Maine was 4.4 percent, down from 4.6 percent for December and 4.5 percent for January 2006. The national unemployment rate for January was 4.6 percent.

"Between 2005 and 2006, the Maine labor market improved," said Commissioner Fortman. "Starting out the new year, this trend continued as the number of Maine residents employed increased, unemployment declined, and the number of nonfarm jobs grew between December 2006 and January 2007."

The total number of seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 1,900 between December and January to 617,100. Between January 2006 and January 2007 the total number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 2,900. Over-the-year job gains were recorded in health care and social assistance; trade, transportation, and utilities; professional and business services; leisure and hospitality services; construction; and local government. Job losses were primarily in manufacturing, with additional losses in other services and financial activities.

Other New England states reporting a seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for January include New Hampshire, 3.7 percent; Vermont, 4.0 percent; Connecticut, 4.4 percent; Rhode Island, 4.7 percent; and Massachusetts, 5.3 percent. The adjusted national rate for January was 4.6 percent, up from 4.5 percent for December and down from 4.7 percent for January 2006.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for January was 5.2 percent, up from 4.5 percent for December and unchanged from 5.2 percent for January 2006. The unadjusted national rate was 5.0 percent for January, up from 4.3 percent for December and down from 5.1 percent for January 2006. Not-seasonally-adjusted January unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 3.4 percent for Cumberland County to 8.8 percent for Washington County (see graph).

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine declined by 25,100 between December and January. Seasonal job losses were recorded in retail trade, leisure and hospitality services, and construction. State and local government and private educational services jobs fell due to seasonal reductions in nonprofessional school staff and college work study students.

Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006
Average Duration	14.0	14.1	14.9
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$250.09	\$248.23	\$241.31
Exhaustees	861	712	783

* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

Weekly Initial Claims

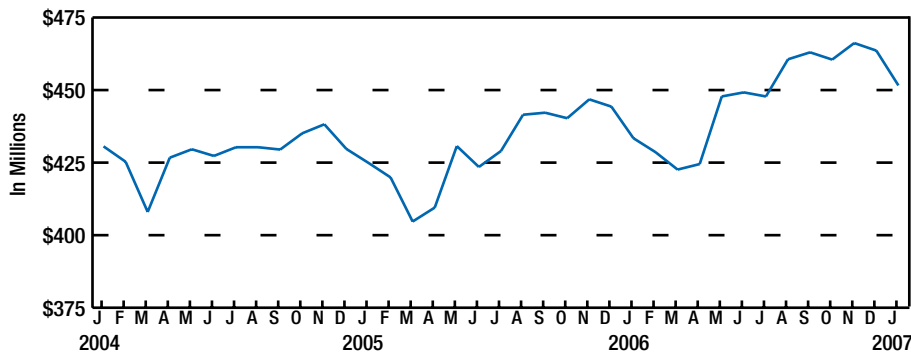
Week	2/24	2/17	2/10	2/3	1/27	1/20	1/13
2007	1,340	1,323	1,416	1,787	1,850	1,860	2,622
Week	2/25	2/18	2/11	2/4	1/28	1/21	1/14
2006	1,088	1,178	1,418	1,545	1,628	1,617	2,395

Continued Claims Less Partial*

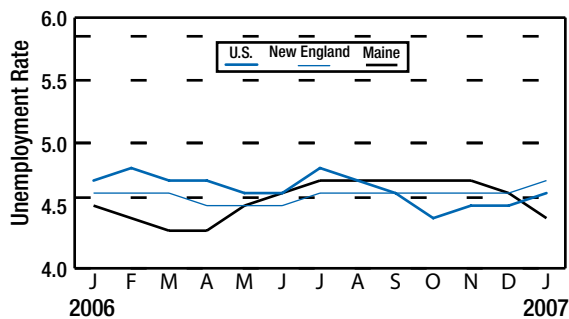
Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006
13,711	9,192	12,422

* For the week including the 12th of the month.

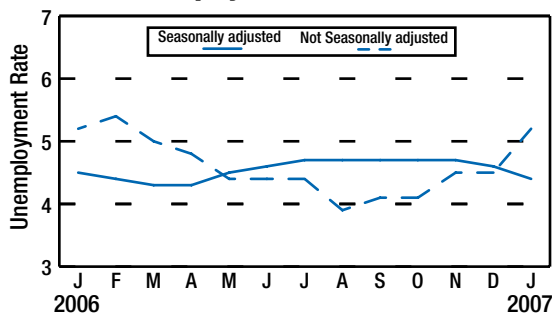
Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Rates for Maine



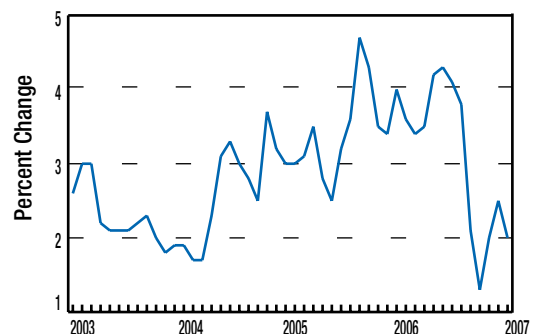
U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	202.4	201.8	198.3

Percent Change from Prior Month	+0.3%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+2.0%
Percent change from Last December	+0.3%

Over-the-Year Change in CPI-U



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	MAINE			PORTLAND- SO. PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON- AUBURN MSA			BANGOR MSA		
	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment ¹	594.9	620.0	592.1	188.9	197.0	187.9	48.2	49.4	47.6	63.8	66.0	64.6
Total Private	490.3	510.6	487.8	163.2	170.7	162.3	42.3	43.4	41.7	50.7	52.1	51.2
Goods Producing	90.3	94.5	90.7	25.0	25.5	24.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	6.1	6.1	6.4
Natural Resources and Mining	2.9	3.0	2.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.3
Logging	2.8	2.8	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	28.7	30.9	28.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.9	3.0	2.7
Construction of Buildings	8.0	8.3	7.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	2.4	2.8	2.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	18.3	19.8	18.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	58.7	60.6	59.5	14.8	14.9	14.6	6.2	6.2	6.3	2.9	2.8	3.4
Durable Goods	31.4	32.9	31.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	5.8	6.0	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	3.5	3.5	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	9.2	9.2	9.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NonDurable Goods	27.3	27.7	27.8	7.1	7.2	7.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	8.8	8.8	9.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	504.6	525.5	501.4	163.9	171.5	163.3	39.6	40.6	38.8	57.7	59.9	58.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	124.1	131.2	123.4	41.5	44.7	41.8	10.1	10.9	9.7	15.4	16.0	15.3
Wholesale Trade	21.3	21.8	21.1	8.7	8.8	8.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.2
Retail Trade	85.9	92.2	85.7	27.2	30.3	27.5	6.6	7.3	6.5	10.4	10.7	10.2
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10.3	10.4	10.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	17.3	17.5	17.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	12.6	13.6	12.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	10.3	12.9	10.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	16.9	17.2	16.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.8	3.0	2.9
Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	15.0	15.3	14.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	11.4	11.4	11.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Publishing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	33.1	33.5	33.7	15.1	15.4	15.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
Finance and Insurance	26.4	26.5	26.9	12.2	12.3	12.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	12.1	12.1	12.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.7	7.0	6.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	49.9	51.8	48.9	20.7	21.6	20.7	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.8
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	23.4	23.6	23.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	5.6	5.7	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	20.9	22.5	20.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	113.3	115.2	111.6	34.5	34.9	33.5	10.3	10.2	10.1	12.8	13.2	12.8
Educational Services	17.3	19.0	17.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	96.0	96.2	94.4	30.7	30.6	29.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	24.9	25.1	24.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	29.9	30.0	29.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	22.8	22.6	22.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	18.4	18.5	18.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	49.4	53.8	48.9	15.9	18.0	15.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	5.3	5.5	5.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.8	7.0	6.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	42.6	46.8	42.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	7.2	8.5	7.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	35.4	38.3	34.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	18.8	19.2	19.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0
Government	104.6	109.4	104.3	25.7	26.3	25.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	13.1	13.9	13.4
Federal	14.2	14.2	14.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
State	27.2	30.1	27.3	6.3	6.6	6.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	6.3	6.8	6.5
Local ²	63.2	65.1	62.9	16.9	17.2	16.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.9	5.7

Footnotes: See page 7

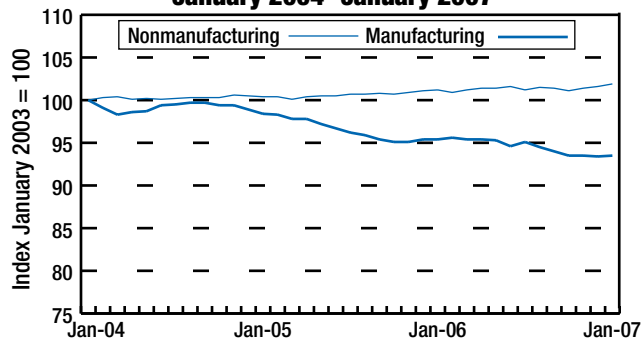
Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06	Jan 07	Dec 06	Jan 06	2006	2005	2004
STATEWIDE												
Manufacturing	\$800.10	\$802.01	\$714.42	42.0	42.3	40.5	\$19.05	\$18.96	\$17.64	\$18.57	\$17.28	\$16.97
Durable Goods	798.80	786.46	728.16	41.8	41.7	41.8	19.11	18.86	17.42	18.18	16.77	16.78
Nondurable Goods	802.85	818.53	697.71	42.3	42.9	39.0	18.98	19.08	17.89	19.01	17.81	17.17
PORTLAND MSA												
Manufacturing	687.29	705.32	586.56	44.6	45.8	41.6	15.41	15.40	14.10	14.77	14.10	13.88

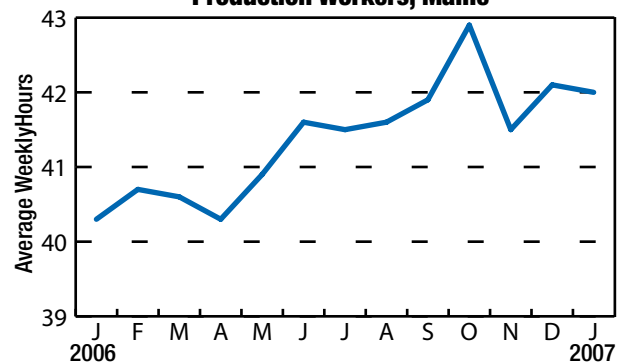
¹ Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Source: See page 2.

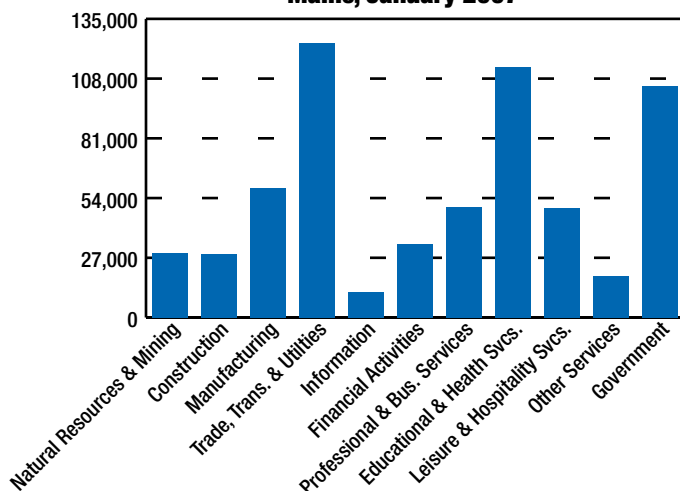
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector
January 2004- January 2007¹**



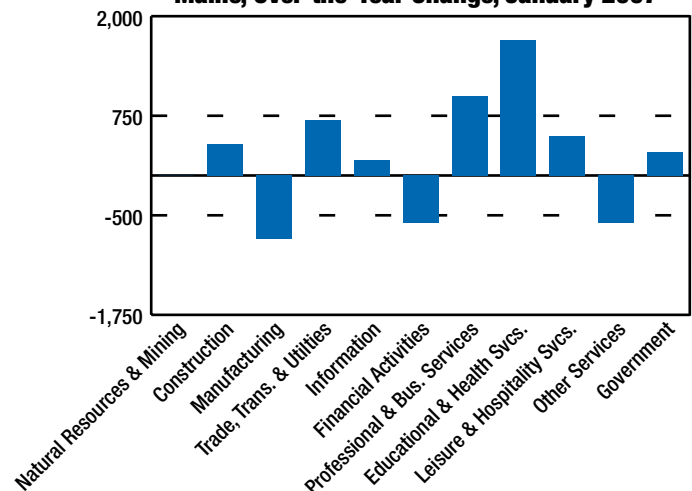
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing
Production Workers, Maine²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, January 2007²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, January 2007²**



¹ Seasonally Adjusted. ² Not Seasonally Adjusted.

Footnotes: From page 6.

¹ Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry. Current month's estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. These estimates are benchmarked to March 2006. As a measure of reliability, the March 2006 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was 0.4 percent higher than the original sample-based estimate.

² Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months.

* Where an employment estimate is not entered, either the data is not available in sufficient detail for publication or is nondisclosable by law.

Source: See page 2.

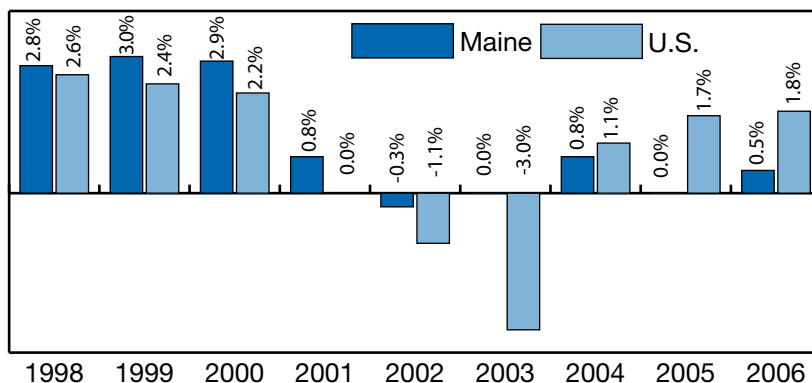
(cont. from page 1)

Taking a longer-term perspective, 2006 was the third consecutive year the rate of nonfarm job growth in Maine lagged national growth. Prior to 2004, Maine had outperformed the nation for six straight years.

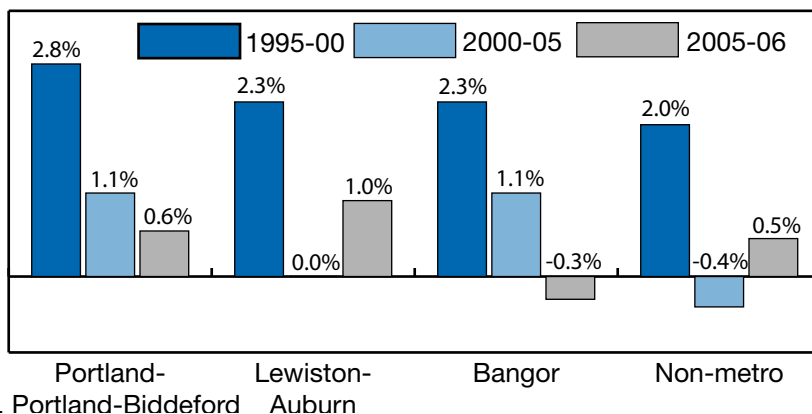
The job gain in nonmetro areas in 2006 was only the second in the last five years, and it was the first year since 1999 that the growth matched that of metropolitan areas. The disparity in growth between metro and nonmetro areas increased after the 1990s. Between 2000 and 2006, nonfarm jobs were up 5.1 percent in metro areas compared to a 1.2 percent decline in nonmetro areas. As a result of the growth disparity, half of all nonfarm jobs in Maine are now in the three metropolitan areas.

Nonfarm employment estimates are revised in the first quarter of each year for the previous two years. Final 2005 and revised 2006 estimates by month are available on our web site at www.maine.gov/labor/lmis.

After six consecutive years of outperforming the nation, Maine nonfarm job growth has lagged national growth each of the last three years



The rate of job growth continued to decline in the Portland-South Portland and Bangor areas on 2006, but increased in the Lewiston-Auburn area and non-metro regions (average annual change in nonfarm jobs)



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